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Les commissions parlementaires 1990-2000

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par

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TABLE DES MATIÈRES

AUSTRALIE ET NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE 5

AUTRES PROVINCES 8

CANADA 10

ÉTATS-UNIS 15

ÉTUDES COMPARATIVES OU GÉNÉRALES 28

FRANCE 29

GRANDE-BRETAGNE 33

QUÉBEC 39

AUSTRALIE ET NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE

1. Australie. House of Representatives. Chamber Research Office. **Committees.** Canberra: Chamber Research Office, 1998. 7 p.
http://www.aph.gov.au/house/info/factsht/fs04.htm

   Types de comités; raisons d'être des comités; pouvoirs; procédures; rapports.

2. Australie. House of Representatives. Chamber Research Office. **The Main Committee.** Canberra: Chamber Research Office, 1999. 5 p.
http://www.aph.gov.au/house/info/factsht/fs16.htm

   Définition, rôle, procédures.

3. Australie. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Procedure. **It's your House: community involvement in the procedures and practices of the House of Representatives and its committees.** Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, 1998. 98 p.
328.9405 A938 P963y

   "There are two existing procedures of the House which touch directly upon people in the community. One of these is the ancient right of lodging petitions to seek action by the House. The other is the relatively recent provision whereby people who believe that they have been adversely reflected on by something said about them in the course of debate in the House may seek to have a response published. Beyond these two specific matters the committee looked at the procedures of the House generally as well as how people can see, hear or obtain information about, the proceedings of the House."

4. Australie. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Procedure. **"The Main Committee; references to standing committees".** *Time for review: bills, questions and working hours*. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1995. P. 12-19
328.9405 A938 P963

   "The Procedure Committee recommended the Main Committee be set up to consider the second reading and consideration in detail stages of bills referred to it. When it was implemented debate of committee and delegation reports and (later) of papers presented to the House were included in the business with which it could deal. The Committee can only consider items of business referred to it by the House."

5. Australie. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Procedure. **Provision for Members to make short speeches in the Main Committee.** Canberra: Australian Government Printing Office, 1997. 14 p.
http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/proc/reports/shorts/index.htm

"On 4 June 1997 the Procedure Committee resolved to conduct an inquiry into whether Members need more opportunity to make short speeches on unspecified matters of concern to them and, if so, whether the Main Committee could be used for this purpose."

6. Australie. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Procedure. **Ten years on: a review of the House of Representatives Committee system.** Canberra: Australian Government, 1998. 61 p.
328.940765 A938

"In deciding on the reference, the committee considered that as the committees had been operating for ten years, it was an appropriate time to review the adequacy and appropriateness of the system, including how general purpose standing committees fit in with the range of other parliamentary committees, especially joint committees."

7. Burton, Kate. **Community participation in parliamentary committees: opportunities and barriers.** Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, 1999. 34 p.
328.940765 B974

"This Research Paper looks at the current avenues for and barriers to community participation in committee inquiries. The Paper does not attempt to evaluate whether community input impacts on a committee's report and, in turn, whether this influences the content of government legislation or policy. Rather, the focus here is on the processes and procedures that facilitate or hinder participation."

8. Evans, Harry. **Consideration of legislation by committees.** *Table.* Vol. 58 (1990). P. 16-23

"This paper arises from new procedures adopted by the Australian Senate late in 1989 to provide for the consideration of bills by committees, but the paper is not about those procedures; rather it discusses some issues which arise in relation to the reference of bills to committees, and which involve significant questions for parliaments in which the executive government is constituted by the majority party in the lower house."

9. Martin, Stephen. **A parallel path: major procedural reforms in the Australian House of Representatives.** *Parliamentarian.* Vol. 77, no 2 (April 1996). P. 192-196

   "Neither a "second Chamber" nor a "super committee", Australia's Parliament develops a new procedure which makes better use of two vital political commodities - time and the expertise of Members."

10. McGee, David. **Parliamentary practice in New Zealand. 2nd ed.** Wellington: GP Publications, 1994. 606 p.
    328.9305 M145

    Committees of the whole House: p. 200-206; functions and appointment of select committees: p. 207-219; select committee procedures: p. 220-237; select committee reporting: p. 238-244.

11. Mitchell, Austin. **The New Zealand way of committee powers.** *Parliamentary Affairs.* Vol. 46, no 1 (1993). P. 91-100

    "New Zealand has developed a select committee system which transfers much of the process of consultation of interest groups and interested parties from government departments to Parliament. Bills are advertised after first reading, representations come in and the more important and interesting ones are then heard in person by committees which are chaired by a government backbencher and do not include a minister. Changes to the Bill then become a question of negotiation with ministers. The result has been to give Parliament a new power and an important new role, members a new satisfaction and the country better legislation. The inadequacies of the system are caused by the small size of the New Zealand Parliament which imposes a major strain on members and makes committee membership constantly changing. However such a system introduced into Britain with its larger Parliament would give British MPs a far more satisfactory role in the two fifths of its time which Parliament devotes to legislation."

12. O'Keeffe, Peter A. **The scope and function of parliamentary committees.** *Parliamentarian.* Vol. 73, no 4 (October 1992). P. 270-275

    "The scope and function of parliamentary committees is examined looking at the unique characteristics of committees and what they can best inquire into and best avoid. The vital role of committee Chairmen in making committees effective is particularly important."

13. **"Parliamentary committees".** *House of Representatives practice.* 3rd ed. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1997. P. 583-676 328.9405 A938h réf.

    Authority for the appointment of committees; operations and procedures; committees concerned with the operations of the House; joint committees; evidence.

14. Pender, J. W. **Committee operations in the Australian House of Representatives - recommendations of the Procedure committee.** *Table.* Vol. 58 (1990). P. 24-28

    Les changements proposés concernent la comparution des témoins et les règles qui régissent la tenue des comités.

15. **Three new committees in New South Wales: Regulation Review Committee, Joint Committee on the Independent Commission against Corruption, Joint Committee on the Office of Ombdusman.** *Table.* Vol. 59 (1991). P. 36-47

16. Young, Andrew MacLaren. **Parliamentary committees. A collection of the unfit appointed by the unwilling to perform the unnecessary?** *Legislative Studies.* Vol. 12, no 1 (Spring 1997). P. 49-59

    "The establishment of standing and select committees is increasingly a feature of parliaments in response to the growing complexities of modern government, effective law making and accountability processes. However, there has not been a corresponding increase in analysis of how these committees perform and why they perform the way they do. This article suggests a framework for analysing parliamentary committees in Australian parliaments."

AUTRES PROVINCES

17. Dunn, Christopher. **La primauté de l'exécutif dans les assemblées législatives provinciales.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 13, no 1 (printemps 1990). P. 11-19

    "Le pouvoir exécutif a depuis longtemps assis sa suprématie au sein des assemblées législatives provinciales. Cette étude porte sur les points forts et les faiblesses du pouvoir législatif, dans le contexte des aménagements qui ont été apportés à la théorie de la responsabilité de l'exécutif devant les élus. Centrée sur la pratique des comités et l'examen des subsides, cette étude en arrive à conclure que les réformes adoptées par certaines provinces mériteraient d'être envisagées par les autres."

18. McLellan, Ray. **"Accountability and the Legislature".** *Accountability initiatives in the Ontario government.* Toronto: Ontario Legislative Library, Legislative Research Service, 1996. P. 15-20
96-06190 Microlog

    Standing Committee on Public Accounts; Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs; the Standing Committee on Estimates.

19. Pond, David. **"Committees of the Legislature".** *The Ontario Legislature an overview.* Toronto: Ontario Legislative Library, Legislative Research Branch, 1994. P. 24-25
95-04605 Microlog

    Aperçu du système des comités en Ontario.

20. Slaven, Robert. **Nouvelle structure pour les comités dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 19, no 2 (été 1996). P. 12-14

    "La nouvelle structure adoptée pour les comités permanents de l'Assemblée législative des Territoires du Nord-Ouest a été conçue pour aider les députés à mieux relever les défis de taille qui se posent à eux en leur donnant la possibilité de jouer un rôle plus actif au sein du gouvernement. La législature des Territoires du Nord-Ouest est la seule Assemblée législative du Canada d'où les partis politiques sont absents. Les comités permanents des finances, de la législation, des comptes publics et des agences, offices et commissions ont été éliminés et remplacés par quatre nouveaux. Le présent article porte sur ce nouveau système."

21. Sterling, Norman W. **Réformes récentes des comités en Ontario.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 23, no 2 (été 2000). P. 6-9

    "Le gouvernement parlementaire nécessite la conciliation de la responsabilité ministérielle et de la discipline de parti avec un certain degré d'initiative individuelle. Le parlement provincial de l'Ontario vient de réformer sur deux points importants le fonctionnement des comités permanents. Grâce à la première réforme, le gouvernement peut envoyer un projet de loi à un comité permanent pour un préexamen. La seconde permet aux comités de proposer, d'examiner et de rédiger des projets de loi sur l'ordre de leurs membres. Le présent article donne un aperçu de ces changements."

CANADA

22. Bejermi, John. **"The parliamentary committee system".** *How Parliament works*. 5th ed. Ottawa: Borealis Press, 2000. P. 90-94
328.71 B423

Buts; types; composition; pouvoirs; procédure.

23. Canada. Chambre des Communes. Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre. **Les fuites de rapports de comités.** Ottawa: Le Comité, 1999. 11 p.
http://www.parl.gc.ca/InfoComDoc/36/1/PRHA/Studies/Reports/prha73-f.html

"Le Président a néanmoins déploré ces fuites de rapports et considère qu'il s'agit d'un problème sérieux. Il a prié les députés de respecter la consigne concernant les rapports et les réunions à huis clos. Enfin, il a invité le Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre à examiner tous les aspects de cette question et à proposer des solutions."

24. Canada. Chambre des communes. Direction des recherches pour le Bureau. **"Comités".** *Précis de procédure*. 5e éd. Ottawa: Direction des recherches pour le Bureau, 1996. P. 97-111
328.7105 C212pre

Types de comités; pouvoirs; procédure et règles; composition; réunions; témoins; rapports.

25. Colloque Le Fonctionnement du Parlement canadien (1994: Ottawa). **"Le système des comités".** *Seminar, The Operation of the Canadian Parliament May 30-June 3, 1994 = Colloque Le fonctionnement du Parlement canadien 30 mai-3 juin 1994*. Ottawa: The Directorate, 1994. P. 127-150
328.71 C7141

Structure et fonction des comités à la Chambre des communes.

26. **"Les comités".** *La procédure et les usages de la Chambre des communes*. Ottawa: Chambre des communes, 2000. P. 797-887
328.7105 C212p

"Le présent chapitre traitera de l'histoire des comités de la Chambre des communes, de leurs règles de procédure et des travaux qu'ils accomplissent."

27. Davidson, Diane. **Les pouvoirs des comités parlementaires.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 18, no 1 (printemps 1995). P. 12-15

"Cet article passe en revue, dans le contexte du droit parlementaire, les pouvoirs des comités parlementaires à l'égard des témoins, en particulier des fonctionnaires. Il fut présenté au Comité mixte permanent d'examen de la Réglementation sur les pouvoirs des comités parlementaires le 16 novembre 1994."

28. Dobell, Peter ; Reid, John. **Un rôle différent pour les comités.** *Gouvernement parlementaire.* No 40 (avril 1992). P. 20-24

"Les réformes proposées par le comité McGrath pour le système des comités n'ont pas vu se concrétiser leur intention première. Les comités permanents demeurent politisés et semblent n'avoir qu'une influence limitée sur les politiques et les mesures législatives du gouvernement. Il serait ainsi plus utile que le gouvernement utilise délibérément les comités permanents à titre de conseillers."

29. Finsten, Hugh. **Service de recherche pour les comités parlementaires.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 19, no 2 (été 1996). P. 15-19

"Depuis le milieu des années 70, les responsabilités des comités parlementaires se sont beaucoup accrues et, par voie de conséquence, le rôle du personnel à leur service s'est considérablement développé. En 1974, le Service de recherche de la Bibliothèque du Parlement affectait du personnel à neuf comités permanents et spéciaux; à l'heure actuelle, il sert 32 comités permanents (et douze sous-comités) des deux chambres, ainsi que des comités spéciaux. Seuls quelques comités des deux chambres ne font pas appel aux services du personnel du Service de recherche. Presque tous nos professionnels, qui sont 60 en tout, sont affectés en permanence à au moins un comité, soit à titre individuel, soit au sein d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire de deux ou trois membres. À l'occasion, ils travaillent en collaboration avec les consultants engagés par les comités. Dans ce document, nous examinons le rôle du Service de recherche dans le cadre général de la structure des comités parlementaires."

30. Fisher, Douglas. **Le problème de la confidentialité des rapports de comité.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 22, no 3 (automne 1999). P. 11-13

"Le 11 février 1999, le Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre ouvrait une enquête sur le problème des rapports de comité confidentiels qui sont divulgués aux médias avant leur dépôt à la Chambre. Il a tenu plusieurs séances et entendu des témoins tels que Robert Marleau, greffier des Communes, Rob Walsh, greffier adjoint et conseiller législatif général (Comités et services législatifs), Diane Davidson, avocate générale (Services juridiques), Bill Graham, député, président du comité de liaison, Jules Richer, président de la Tribune de la presse parlementaire canadienne, Joseph Maingot, ancien légiste et conseiller parlementaire, et Derek Lee, député. A également témoigné Douglas Fisher."

31. Garner, Christopher. **La réforme de la Chambre des communes: leçons du passé et de l'étranger.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 21, no 4 (hiver 1998-1999). P. 24-28

"Les sondages révèlent que, pour une majorité de Canadiens, le Parlement fonctionne mal; en outre, ils se disent entièrement insatisfaits de la politique. Devant un tel mécontentement, ceux qui s'intéressent à la démocratie parlementaire s'interrogent sur son efficacité actuelle et future. Le présent article fait valoir que, trop souvent, les réformes canadiennes ont visé une application globale aux grands principes et aux structures institutionnelles du Parlement; on a négligé les éléments valables pour ne s'attacher qu'aux problèmes. Il est question ici de certaines réformes modérées aux procédures de la Chambre qui pourraient rendre plus efficaces le gouvernement et l'opposition."

32. Gauthier, Jean Robert. **L'obligation de rendre compte: comités et Parlement.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 16, no 2 (été 1993). P. 6-8

"Une authentique réforme doit englober le Parlement et le système des comités. Les Canadiens exigent plus de responsabilité de leurs institutions parlementaires. Une responsabilité plus visible et plus efficace répondrait largement à cette revendication."

33. Grimard, Normand. **Le Comité mixte permanent d'examen de la réglementation.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 21, no 3 (automne 1998). P. 2-4

"La réglementation apporte corps et substance aux lois. Ce sont les bureaucrates qui conçoivent la législation déléguée à l'intérieur des limites établies pour leur autorité et en obéissant à d'autres critères

définis par le législateur. Éplucher, un à un, les milliers de pages des règlements fédéraux est la tâche de bénédictins qu'accomplissent les membres du Comité mixte d'examen de la réglementation assistés de leurs conseillers. Il s'agit d'un rôle essentiel en toute démocratie."

34. Gunther, Magnus. **"Reform of the committee system".** *House of Commons reform = réformes de la Chambre des communes.* Ottawa: Programme de stages parlementaires, 1991. P. 202-232
328.71 H842

"The reforms then have some real promise. Given that members have a multitude of other concerns, that committees have limited resources, that their formal powers are limited and that their tasks are sometimes uncertain, these reforms have had a more serious impact than their predecessors. Some committees have acquired a distinctive style and expertise which have affected policies and forced government to anticipate committee reactions in its calculations. Some have even, occasionally, been able to draw the attention of a fickle and indifferent media. In short they have had an impact on government policy."

35. **L'efficacité des comités.** *Gouvernement parlementaire.* Hors série no 4 (septembre 1997). P. 8-19

"Nous, membres du Comité de liaison, forts de notre expérience à titre de présidents des comités permanents, sommes arrivés à la conclusion qu'il fallait changer la façon dont les comités de la Chambre des communes sont organisés et fonctionnent. Le présent rapport: explique pourquoi nous pensons qu'il faut apporter des changements; examine certaines expériences qu'ont vécues les comités au cours des deux dernières décennies et qui servent de points de comparaison; recommande un certain nombre de changements organisationnels; et précise les avantages à tirer de ces changements du point de vue des députés, du gouvernement, des partis politiques et de l'image publique du Parlement."

36. **L'efficacité des comités: les commentaires.** *Gouvernement parlementaire.* No 44 (août 1993). P. 3-26

"Le Gouvernement parlementaire prend un format particulier en publiant le texte entier du Rapport du Comité de liaison sur l'efficacité des comités. Le rapport est le fruit de la décision du Comité, d'une part, d'évaluer la manière dont les comités permanents se sont prévalus des nouveaux pouvoirs qui leur ont été conférés au cours des 32e et 33e législatures et, d'autre part, de donner des conseils aux députés de la prochaine législature sur la façon d'améliorer l'efficacité des comités."

37. Levy, Gary. **L'expérience du Comité sur l'aéroport Pearson: la citation à comparaître et l'assermentation des témoins.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 19, no 1 (printemps 1996). P. 2-7

"Le 13 décembre 1995, le Comité spécial du Sénat sur les Accords de l'aéroport Pearson a déposé son rapport final, qui contient une opinion minoritaire et une étude de certaines questions de procédure. Nous examinerons ici l'expérience acquise par ce comité en matière de citation à comparaître et d'assermentation des témoins."

38. McInnes, David. **Taking it to the Hill: the complete guide to appearing before (and surviving) Parliamentary Committees.** Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1999. 195 p.
328.710765 M152

"This handy and complete guide coaches prospective witnesses to do it right. It flags the parliamentary rules, the process, the pitfalls and opportunities of getting heard at federal standing committees. It also reveals the unique dynamic among witnesses, politicians, assistants, interest groups and the media."

39. McInnes, David. **Témoigner devant un comité parlementaire.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 21, no 3 (automne 1998). P. 15-18

"Les témoins qui comparaissent devant un comité permanent de la Chambre des communes ou du Sénat, qu'ils soient du secteur privé ou public, sont aux prises avec un défi de taille: ils doivent communiquer leur message aux parlementaires et s'assurer que leur comparution est marquante. Le présent article souligne la nature toute particulière des comités parlementaires et fournit aux éventuels témoins un outil pour les aider à préparer leur audience."

40. Milliken, Peter. **Le Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 17, no 2 (été 1994). P. 6-7

"Le Comité permanent de la procédure et des affaires de la Chambre, qui remplace le Comité de la gestion de la Chambre, a le mandat d'apporter certaines modifications aux modalités de fonctionnement du Parlement. À l'heure actuelle, il s'acquitte de deux ordres de renvoi spéciaux de la Chambre des communes. Dans le présent article, le président du Comité examine le travail accompli jusqu'ici et celui qui reste à faire."

41. **Rapport du Comité de liaison sur l'efficacité des comités.** *Gouvernement parlementaire.* No 43 (juin 1993). P. 3-28

"Ce numéro du Gouvernement parlementaire est consacré aux commentaires de quelques parlementaires et universitaires sur le Rapport du Comité de liaison sur l'efficacité des comités, paru dans le numéro 43. En ce qui concerne les parlementaires, outre le compte rendu d'une table ronde entre quatre membres du sous-comité du Comité de liaison qui ont débattu le sujet à fond, nous publions les résultats d'un sondage d'opinion sur les comités effectué auprès des députés."

42. Robertson, James R. **"Comités".** *Le règlement de la Chambre des communes: les points saillants des modifications de 1991.* Ottawa: Bibliothèque du Parlement, 1991. P. 8-16

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ÉTATS-UNIS

43. Ainsworth, Scott H. **The impact of alternative sources of information on the informational role of committees in the U.S. Congress.** [En ligne]: 1999. 47 p.
http://pro.harvard.edu/papers/022/022018AinsworthS.pdf

"In the first part of this paper, I examine the emergence of distributional and informational concerns in developing legislatures to evaluate in what sense these schools are consistent with the emergence of a committee system. In the second, I examine the extent to which committee information is distinct from information available from other congressional structures. There are numerous sources for information, and the quest for reliable information might lead a member to look toward committees, the party leadership, members of one's state delegation, or caucuses for voting cues. The empirical results indicate that committees hold little or no comparative advantage over other sources of information within the chamber, suggesting that the informational impact of committees is not a mark of distinction."

44. Aldrich, John H. **A model of a legislature with two parties and a committee system.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 19, no 3 (August 1994). P. 313-319

"In this paper, I propose a model of a legislature with two political parties and a committee system, similar to the US House of Representatives. Equilibrium results are developed that address both the social choice problem and the collective action problem of how to make it in at least some members' interests to act on any collectively shared long-term stability and that medium-term periods of more party-centered or more committee-centered politics, suggestive of an equilibrium of institutions within this basic stability, may be due to equilibria in the electoral choices of the public and, thus, in the representative nature of the legislature."

45. Alvarez, R. Michael ; Saving, Jason L. **Congressional committees and the political economy of federal outlays.** *Public Choice.* Vol. 92 (July 1997). P. 55-73

"This article studies whether members of power and constituency committees can direct disproportionate federal expenditures to their districts. Finds Strong evidence of "pork-barrel" politics."

46. Bach, Stanley. **The Committee markup process in the House of Representatives.** Washington: Congressional Research Service, 1999. 22 p.
http://www.house.gov/rules/crs_reports.htm

"This report discusses aspects of the process by which House committees mark up and report legislation. Among the subjects discussed are: selecting the text to be marked up, offering and debating amendments, and making motions to conclude debates during markups. The report also discusses relevant rules and practices concerning motions, quorums, votes, points of order, and parliamentary inquiries."

47. Bach, Stanley ; Vincent, Carol Hardy. **House rules affecting committees.** Washington: Congressional Research Service, 1997. 21 p.

http://www.house.gov/rules/crs_reports.htm

"The rules of the House of Representatives, especially Rules X and XI, govern the authority and operations of its committees and subcommittees. In many respects, the House allows each of its committees to decide for itself how to conduct its business. However, the House does impose various requirements and prohibitions on its committees; and because the committees are the agents of the House, they are obligated to comply with all House directives that apply to them. This report identifies and summarizes the provisions of the House's standing rules and certain other directives that affect committee powers, authority, activities, and operations. It is organized under seven headings: (1) general, (2) establishment and assignments, (3) hearings, markups, and other meetings, (4) reporting, (5) oversight and investigations, (6) funding, staff, and travel, and (7) other duties."

48. Brown, Robert D. et al. **The dynamics of committee outliers: evidence from the House of Representatives, 1951-90.** *Journal of Legislative Studies.* Vol. 3, no 2 (Summer 1997). P. 70-88

"In this study, we enter the on-going debate on committee outliers by addressing two important points. First, we dispute the conventional wisdom that committee outliers are best identified and evaluated using traditional tests of statistical signifiance. Contesting the appropriateness of such tests, we contend that any observed difference between chamber behaviour and floor behaviour may be substantively significant and use raw mean differences between Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) scores to examine differences between the full House of Representatives and its committees. Second, we attempt to integrate the committee outlier literature into the broader literature on the historical development of the House by using data from 20 Congresses over four decades (1951-90)."

49. Campbell, Colton C. **Creating an angel: congressional delegation to ad hoc commissions.** *Congress and the Presidency.* Vol. 25 (Autumn 1998). P. 161-182

"Discusses the creation of independent legislative commissions to gain expertise of others, avoid blame for unpopular decisions, and manage the congressional workload."

50. Cohen, Richard E. **Crumbling committees: internal changes have quietly revolutionized the sources of congressional power, eroding the influence of once all-powerful committees and of their chairmen.** *National Journal.* Vol. 22 (August 4, 1990). P. 1876-1881

    "How the US Congress, especially the Senate has gone outside the committee system to handle key legislation."

51. **"Committee and subcommittee politics".** *Congress reconsidered.* 6th ed. Washington: CQ Press, 1997. P. 163-228
    328.73 C749co

    "Part III offers three chapters that provide differing perspectives on committee reform and its effects. Steve Smith and Eric Lawrence contrast the erosion of standing committee independence in the House with the more gradual impact on committee activity in the Senate and discuss the short-term and long-term implications of these changes. Larry Evans and Walter Oleszek examine the efforts at committee reform in the House and Senate in the 1990s. These reforms solidified after the Republican takeover, and Evans and Oleszek ask why the Republicans were more willing to make major reforms and assess their likely durability. From an alternative perspective, Rick Hall and Gary McKissick analyze whether the institutional changes produced by committee reforms have affected the behaviors of committee chairs and members to a lesser extent than one might have anticipated."

52. **"The Committee system".** *How Congress works.* 3rd ed. Washington: Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1998. P. 115-160
    328.73 H847

    "The committee system in Congress has been under assault so frequently, and for so long, that it is important to remember that committees still matter: They continue to perform important work that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in Congress. They operate in open view under the microscope of extensive coverage by television and the press. They endure despite efforts to weaken their chairmen, rotate chairmen out of office, and transfer committee powers to political party bodies or ad hoc entities."

53. **"Committees".** *The encyclopedia of the United States Congress.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1995. P. 409-434
    328.73003 E56 1

    Overview; assignment of members; committee hearings; committee jurisdictions; markups; committee reports; standing committees; select and special committees; joint committees.

54. Crain, W. Mark. **Committee characteristics and re-election margins: an empirical investigation of the US House.** *Public Choice.* Vol. 93, nos 3/4 (December 1997). P. 271-285

"Models of legislative organization frequently begin with the premise that the committee system serves the re-election interests of incumbent legislators. Attempts to substantiate this notion empirically have been unsuccessful. Nevertheless, the notion lives on, nourished by a stylized characterization of the committee system. In the standard model committees have jurisdictional monopolies over specialized policy areas and legislators gravitate toward those committees that deal most closely with the policy concerns of their constituents. Contrary to this simplifying characterization, the degree of monopoly control and policy specialization varies across standing committees in the US congress. Some committees have wide jurisdictions and attract members with diverse policy preferences. Jurisdictional overlap and resulting turf battles are common aspects of congressional sessions. We suggest here that these realities warrant a re-opening of the empirical investigation into the link between electoral success and committee characteristics. Our findings indicate that assignment to a committee with a relatively high degree of monopoly control increases a member's vote share, and that assignment to a narrowly focused (specialized) committee does not."

55. Davidson, Roger H. ; Oleszek, Walter J. **"Committees: workshops of Congress".** *Congress and its members.* 3rd ed. Washington: CQ Press, 1990. P. 195-224
328.73 D253c

"In this chapter we will show how committees fit into the "two Congresses" - the lawmaking institution and the representative assembly. We also will address the following questions. How have committees changed since the first Congress? What are the different types of committees, and how are members assigned to them? How do committees make policy, and what duties do the staffs perform? In short, we will describe what happens in these busy workshops of Congress."

56. Deering, Christopher J. ; Smith, Steven S. **Committees in Congress. 3rd ed.** Washington: CQ Press, 1997. 254 p.

    328.730765 S661

    "This third edition examines the reforms adopted under the Republican-controlled Congress, especially in the context of the "Contract With America" and the interparty warfare on Capitol Hill. It also offers complete coverage of the new rules and structural changes to the House and Senate committee systems, including chamber - and party - rules changes, reduced staffing, the elimination of some committees and subcommittees, and new procedures for the selection of committee leaders."

57. **Encyclopedia of the American legislative system. Vol. 2: Legislative structures and processes.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1994. 626 p.
    328.73003 E56 2

    The congressional committee system: p. 641-667; committees in state legislatures: p. 669-699; the congressional budget process: p. 731-746; congressional oversight: p. 747-764; committee selection in Congress: p. 983-1002; agenda setting, actors, and alignments in congressional committees: p. 1003-1014; congressional appropriations committees: p. 1015-1031; the House Committee of Ways and Means: p. 1033-1048; the Rules Committee: p. 1049-1066; the fragmentation of power within congressional committees: p. 1067-1090.

58. États-Unis. House of Representatives. Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. **Organization of the Congress: final report of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.** Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993. 2 vols.
    Y1.1/8:103-413/V. 1-2

    "The House Subcommittee's recommendations are aimed at reducing the fractured attention of Members, streamlining the committee structure, minimizing intercommittee jurisdictional disputes, and increasing accountability for work in committees."

59. États-Unis. Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. **"The congressional committee system".** *Organization of the Congress*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993.
    http://www.house.gov/rules/jcoc2.htm

    Historical overview; the current committee system; summary of hearings on committee structure.

60. Groseclose, Tim ; Stewart, Charles. **The value of committee seats in the House.** *American Journal of Political Science.* Vol. 42, no 2 (April 1998). P. 543-574

"We construct a rational choice model of House members' preferences for committee assignments and use it to construct a new method that provides quantitative measures of the value members place on different legislative committees. The procedure improves upon previous techniques proposed by Bullock and Sprague and by Munger, both theoretically and empirically. The resulting estimates have cardinal properties, which make them superior measures of committee value when used in statistical analysis of legislative behavior. We illustrate the usefulness of our technique by testing whether mid-1970s reforms of the House committee system upset the value that members ascribed to committee service."

61. Hall, Richard L. ; Evans, C. Lawrence. **The power of subcommittees.** *Journal of Politics.* Vol. 52, no 2 (May 1990). P. 335-355

"Since the reforms of the 1970s, congressional scholars and critics have widely acknowledged the political importance of subcommittees, suggesting that the modern Congress has been transformed to a state of "subcommittee government". In this essay, we investigate the phenomenon of subcommittee power in four parts. We argue first that the empirical evidence so often cited on this subject is inappropriate to the task of measuring subcommittee power. We then present an alternative approach based on staff interviews and previously unexamined markup data. In the second and third sections, we employ this approach to test the subcommittee government hypothesis for a sample of 56 bills from three House committees, In general, our analysis supports the hypothesis, but it also reveals theoretically important differences across committees and, more importantly, across bills. The final section examines the implications of our findings for theoretical work on committee power. In particular, we argue that institutional foundations are insufficient to explain subcommittee power, and we briefly suggest what a more complete explanation should include."

62. Hall, Richard L. ; Grofman, B. **The committee assignment process and the conditional nature of committee bias.** *American Political Science Review.* Vol. 84, no 4 (December 1990). P. 1149-1166

"The view that congressional committees tend to be biased subsets of their parent chambers provides the foundations for a substantial body of theoretical literature on distributive politics and legislative structure. More recent revisionist work suggests that committees composed of preference outliers are in fact rare. We reject the categorical account of preference outliers a priori and elaborate conditions under which committees should be unrepresentative of their parent chambers."

63. Hamm, Keith E. ; Hedelund, Ronald D. **Accounting for change in the number of US state legislative committee positions.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 15, no 2 (May 1990). P. 201-226

"In this research five models are developed and tested to account for changes in the total absolute number of committee positions in 36 state legislative chambers over a 16 year period. The models are derived, in part, from similar work on committees in the US Congress by Westfield, Shepsle, Ray and Smith, Whiteman, and Munger, along with Francis's work on state legislative committees. Four general findings emerge from this analysis. First, state legislative leaders have a tendency to alter the number, jurisdiction, and size of committees from session to session. Second, the committee system model, rather than the other four posited models - committee appointment, organizational environment, demand making, and legislative process - is best able to account for the absolute change in committee positions. Third, the key to the committee system model is the committee constancy variable, which taps the extent to which an informal seniority system is operative. Fourth, differences exist between the chambers so that a better explanation is provided for senates than for houses."

64. King, David C. **The nature of congressional committee jurisdictions.** *American Political Science Review.* Vol. 88, no 1 (March 1994). P. 48-62

"Jurisdictions are the defining characteristics of committee systems, and they are central in any discussions about the US Congress; yet we know little about them. Where do committee property rights come from? Are they rigid? Are they flexible? I introduce a distinction between statutory jurisdictions (which are written in the House and Senate Rules) and common law jurisdictions (which emerge through bill referral precedents). Turf is gained through common law advances, not through formal rules changes (like the "reforms" passed by the House in 1946, 1974, and 1980). Jurisdictional change is ongoing and incremental. The analysis draws on an examination of hearings held by the House Commerce Committee from 1947 through 1990."

65. Krehbiel, Keith. **Information and legislative organization.** Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1991. 314 p.
328.73076 K92
"In this controversial book, Keith Krehbiel investigates and casts doubt upon a view of Congress held by many academics, journalists, and members of the lay public: that Congress is organized primarily to facilitate logrolling or "gains from trade" between legislators. The author puts forward an alternative "informational" theory that, unlike previous formal theories, highlights institutional needs and individual incentives for acquiring policy expertise. Using games with incomplete information, Krehbiel derives a set of unique and testable predictions about the organization of legislatures - including the composition of committees and the procedures under which legislation is considered."

66. Maltzman, Forrest. **Maintaining congressional committees: source of member support.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 23, no 2 (May 1998). P. 197-218

"Within the US House of Representatives, standing committee recommendations are usually accepted by the full chamber. Committees usually win on the floor, but it is unclear why members of Congress support committee recommendations. One explanation is that members derive power from the committee system, and thus are reluctant to challenge committee recommendations. A second explanation is that committees themselves are partisan institutions, and thus members support committee recommendations out of partisan loyalty. A third explanation is that members support committees because committees recommend policies that are consistent with members' policy preferences. I use roll-call data from the 98th through the 100th Congresses (1983-1988) to construct an aggregate measure of committee support and to test these three competing explanations of the sources of committee support. With few exceptions, policy and partisan motivations have a stronger influence on member support for committee recommendations than incentives stemming from members' institutional positions."

67. Maltzman, Forrest. **Meeting competing demands: committee performance in the post-reform House.** *American Journal of Political Science.* Vol. 39, no 3 (August 1995). P. 653-682

"*Theory*: A conditional model of committee behavior is proposed to explain variation in committee responsiveness to chamber and party principals. *Hypotheses*: committee member behavior is consistent with the preferences of both the floor and the party caucuses; variation in salience explains differences in committee responsiveness to noncommittee colleagues. *Results*: Postreform House committees generally act in a manner acceptable to both the chamber and majority party; the Democratic caucus if frequently represented by extreme committee delegations; members of salient committees are more loyal agents of the chamber and majority party than are members of low salient committees."

68. Maltzman, Forrest ; Smith, Steven S. **Principals, goals, dimensionality, and congressional committees.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 19, no 4 (1994). P. 457-476

"We argue that committee members are best viewed as agents of multiple principals - their parent chamber and parties, as well as external constituencies. We propose improvements in measuring the relationship between the policy positions of committees, parties, and parent chambers. We find predictable variation across committees and across issues within committee jurisdictions in this relationship. We conclude by making some observations about future directions for research in this area."

69. Mann, Thomas E. ; Ornstein, Norman J. **Shipshape? A progress report on congressional reform.** *Brookings Review.* Vol. 12, no 2 (Spring 1994). P. 41-45

"The climate for change in the Congress is the strongest it has been in two decades. Congress, through its Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, issued recommendations this winter for reforming both the House and the Senate. Their work is a good first step toward change, but needs to be strengthened to get the legislature's house in order. The two chambers issued parallel reports that overlap in many key respects, with each having strengths and weaknesses. The House recommendations provide particularly strong guidance on how the body should police and regulate itself, while the Senate version offers a reasonable, although limited, restructuring of the committee system and floor debate."

70. Margolis, Craig D. **House out of order: committee reform in the modern House of Representatives.** *Journal of Law and Politics.* Vol. 11, no 2 (Spring 1995). P. 273-343

"There is nothing revolutionary about the new Speaker, Newt Gingrich, a Republican from Georgia, in his plan to reform the committee system. Gingrich's attempts to centralize the Speaker's power are merely a reaction to the decentralized House he inherited. Repeated attempts at reorganization and reform have become an enduring feature of congressional politics, through alternating periods of strong Speakers and committee barons. After the decentralization of the 1970s, the Speaker's reinvigoration is a necessary and inevitable step towards restoring equilibrium to what has been an unbalanced House. A despotic Speaker however stifles deliberation and permits majority tyranny. Current reformers face the task of balancing the Speaker's promised legislative efficiency against full participation by committees."

71. Miller, Gary J. ; Hammond, Thomas H. **Committees and the core of the Constitution.** *Public Choice.* Vol. 66, no 3 (September 1990). P. 201-227

"An ongoing debate in the formal theory of legislatures involves the question of why these institutions (apparently) manifest so much stability. That is, why do the institutions not continually upset policies adopted only a short time before? A large number of answers have been advanced. This paper proposes that the stability derives from the interaction of two factors, the fundamental constitutional rules (bicameralism, executive veto, and veto override) that structure the legislative process, and the committee systems endowed with veto powers that many American legislatures have developed. This interaction, we argue, can create a core - a set of undominated points - so large that even a substantial change in the legislature's members (reflecting electoral outcomes, for example) will be unlikely to shift its location enough for the status quo to be upset."

72. Patterson, Samuel C. **"Parties and committees in Congress".** *The U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag: comparisons of democratic processes.* Boulder: Westview Press, 1990. P. 249-271
328.4307 U58

"Committees and subcommittees provide the locales for substantive expertise to be brought to bear on public policies. As a rule, committees work independently to shape legislative proposals, although highly sensitive policy developments may be monitored by party leaders. Committee decisions, often reflecting party polarization within committees, tend to become the object of party leaders' efforts."

73. Renewing Congress Project. **"The Committee system".** *A second report of the Renewing Congress Project.* Washington: American Enterprise Institute; Brookings Institution, 1993. P. 13-31
328.73 R411

"In our view, the most compelling change required in the committee system is to cut sharply the number of committee and subcommittee slots and the number of member assignments. Nothing would do more to reduce fragmentation in Congress and improve the institution's deliberative capacity. Congress would also be well served by strengthening mechanisms for coordinating major policy issues whose jurisdiction is spread across several committees."

74. Rohde, David W. **Parties and committees in the House: member motivations, issues, and institutional arrangements.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 19, no 3 (August 1994). P. 341-359

"This analysis focuses on empirical and theoretical issues raised in Krehbiel's (1991) informational analysis of legislative organization in the House of Representatives. I argue that there are insufficient grounds for rejecting significant effects from party leaders and organizations and discuss evidence for such effects. I then propose that the partisan, informational, and distributive perspectives are compatible within a single theory of congressional organization. In this view, these perspectives apply to different domains in Congress, which affect various issues and committees in different but potentially predicable fashions."

75. Rosenthal, Cindy Simon. **"Getting things done: women committee chairpersons in State legislatures".** *Women and elective office.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. P. 175-187
324.0820973 W872

"Among the leadership experiences and styles of male and female committee chairs in the 50 state legislatures, task commitment is a characteristic that clearly distinguishes women and men committee chairs. On average, women are more likely than men to point to their dedication to task as a key reason for winning committee leadership positions and as a feature of their leadership style in running a committee."

76. Sachs, Richard C. ; Vincent, Carol Hardy. **Hearings in the House of Representatives: a guide for preparation and conduct.** Washington: Congressional Research Service, 1999. 26 p.

http://www.house.gov/rules/crs_reports.htm

"This report covers how House committees plan and conduct hearings; it also reviews post-hearing activities of committees. It discusses applicable rules of the House, rules adopted by individual committees, and common committee practices."

77. Schneider, Judy. **House committee organization and process: a brief overview.** Washington: Congressional Research Service, 2000. 5 p. http://www.house.gov/rules/crs_reports.htm

"This report provides a brief overview of the six features of the committee system in the House: organization, hearings, markup, reporting, oversight, and publications. Committees in the House have four primary powers; to conduct hearings and investigations, to consider bills and resolutions and amendments to them, to report legislation to the House for its possible consideration, and to monitor executive branch performance, that is, to conduct oversight."

78. Vincent, Carol Hardy. **The committee system in the U.S. Congress.** Washington: Congressional Research Service, 1995. 7 p. http://www.house.gov/rules/95_591.htm

Structure and organization; operations and procedures; committees and chamber action.

79. Ward, Daniel S. **The continuing search for party influence in Congress: a view from the committees.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 18, no 2 (May 1993). P. 211-230

"The search for party influence in the US Congress has focused on floor voting patterns. By shifting the focus of attention to the committee setting, this paper shows that previous measures of party influence have generally underestimated the strength of parties in Congress and have invariably presented a simplified version of their activity. Measures of party conflict, unity, and success in four House committees show that, in the differentiated committee system, parties structure voting differently across decision-making environments and are stronger than on the floor. In the legislative environment of the 1980s, voting patterns in all committees and on the floor converged toward partisanship, even as electoral and organizational indicators of party remained relatively weak."

80. West, William F. **Oversight subcommittees in the House of Representatives.** *Congress and the Presidency.* Vol. 25 (Autumn 1998). P. 147-160

"Investigates causes for the lack of activity and low output of oversight and investigation subcommittees in the US House of Representatives."

ÉTUDES COMPARATIVES OU GÉNÉRALES

81. **Annual comparative study: In federal systems, can federal committees summon state office holders, and vice versa?** *Table.* Vol. 66 (1998). P. 71-80

82. **Annual comparative study: Parliamentary Committees and the executive.** *Table.* Vol. 64 (1996). P. 34-44

"The question was: is it mandatory for the Executive to abide by the recommendations of Parliamentary Committees?"

83. **Annual comparative study: Select Committees and political parties.** *Table.* Vol. 63 (1995). P. 34-53

"The question, suggested by the Australian Senate, was: Please describe briefly how your House determines how many seats each party occupies on Select Committees, and which party occupies the Chair."

84. **The changing roles of parliamentary committees.** Appleton, Wis.: Research Committee of Legislative Specialists, International Political Science Association, Lawrence University, 1997. 528 p.
328.365 C456

"A series of common substantive inquiries were identified, discussed and dissimulated. They were grouped into three broad categories: changes in the functions of parliamentary committees, changes in the external relations of parliamentary committees and changes in the internal relations of parliamentary committees."

85. Conférence spéciale sur les comités parlementaires (1999: Ottawa). **L'état des comités parlementaires à la fin du XXe siècle.** S.l.: s.n., 1999. 136, 127 p. Texte en français et en anglais présenté tête-bêche.

    328.710765 C748

    "En plus des délibérations et des exposés dont vous trouverez le texte dans le présent rapport, quatre ateliers ont été tenus sur divers aspects des travaux des comités. L'atelier A portait sur trois volets de la bureautique: 1) la convocation des témoins; 2) la production des procès-verbaux des comités; et 3) la recherche. On y a expliqué le nouveau projet de bureautique développé par le personnel de la direction des comités de l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario. L'atelier B portait principalement sur les questions liées aux communications et notamment sur les services d'information publique, sur l'utilisation d'Internet et sur l'embauche de spécialistes en communications. L'atelier C traitait de toute une gamme de procédures administratives utilisées dans les comités. Les responsables des exposés ont décrit les "meilleures méthodes" qu'ils en sont venus à adopter dans leur assemblée législative respective et les participants ont pu ainsi explorer certains aspects de ces procédures. L'atelier D prévoyait pour sa part un exposé de David McInnis, auteur de Taking it to the Hill: The Committee Guide to Appearing (and Surviving) before Parliamentary Committees."

86. Goff, Phil. **Reform of Parliamentary select committees in Britain and New Zealand: a comparative analysis.** *Parliamentarian.* Vol. 74, no 3 (July 1993). P. 165-168

    "The late 1970s to mid-1980s saw a resurgence of interest in parliamentary reform across Commonwealth countries. The focus of much of the reform was on the role of select committees. This article compares the changes made in two countries, Britain in 1979 and New Zealand in 1985. It assesses the comparative effectiveness of the reforms in achieving their objectives. It considers factors which have impeded their achievements and suggests changes needed to further advance the goals of parliamentary reform."

87. Hallerberg, Mark. **The role of parliamentary committees in the budgetary process within Europe.** [En ligne]: 1999. 21 p.

http://www.pitt.edu/~hallerb/hall992parl.PDF

"Recent theoretical work on the US Congress has focused on two different conceptions of the function of committees. The "distributional" perspective posits that committees are established to guarantee deals made among legislators to distribute spending across different policy areas. The "informational" perspective in constrast contends that committees are designed primarily to provide information to the legislature at large about a bill. Building upon Mattson and Strom (1995), which expands the consideration of these theories to European parliaments, this paper considers why differences across European parliaments exist. It argues that the key difference concerns the regularity of one-party versus multi-party governments. In countries that experience one party governments regularly, weak committees develop that have neither the power to make significant changes to government bills nor to collect information on the compliance of the ministers. In countries where coalition governments are common, however, and, importantly, where fiscal contracts are the norm, committees will be more likely to be strong information providers because they will provide a forum for coalition partners to monitor each other. These patterns are particularly apparent when one examines the budgetary process."

88. Kashyap, Subhash C. **A new parliamentary initiative: subject-based standing committees of Parliament.** *Economic and Political Weekly.* Vol. 25, no 4 (October 6, 1990). P. 2273-2278

"The growing complexity of governmental activities arising from expanding state involvement in social and economic spheres and the increasing diversity of parliamentary functions have rendered legislative supervision of the administration more and more difficult. The existing legislative committee system has become inadequate in ensuring administrative accountability to parliament. This paper examines the post second world war phenomenon of establishing departmentally related specialized subject committees to meet the new demands."

89. Mezey, Michael L. **New perspectives on parliamentary systems: a review article.** *Legislative Studies Quarterly.* Vol. 19, no 3 (1994). P. 429-441

90. **The new roles of parliamentary committees.** London: F. Cass, 1998. 225 p.
328.365 N532

"Even as newly democratic parliaments throughout the world experiment with more elaborate committee structures, those with older, highly developed committee systems are reaching for more varied and flexible alternatives. In short, parliamentary committees have emerged as vibrant and central institutions of democratic parliaments of today's world and have begun to define new and changing roles for themselves. This publication is devoted to the study and evaluation of these important and still emergent parliamentary developments - to an understanding of the new roles of parliamentary committees in the quest for effective parliamentary influence in and contribution to democratic government."

91. Olson, David M. **"Committees: the internal organization of Parliament, II".** *Democratic legislative institutions: a comparative view.* Armonk, NY: Sharpe, 1994. P. 56-73
321.8 O52

"This chapter considers both the activities and the structure of legislative committees and concludes with a review of attempted reforms of committees, considering throughout the interaction between parties and committees. We begin with a consideration of the two main types of committees found in democratic legislatures."

92. Raval, Demaree J. B. **Le statut des personnes entendues devant les commissions parlementaires.** *Informations constitutionnelles et parlementaires.* No 173 (1er semestre 1997). P. 27-62

Traite des formes de protection dont peuvent jouir les témoins entendus par des commissions législatives menant des enquêtes.

FRANCE

93. Avril, Pierre ; Gicquel, Jean. **"Les commissions".** *Droit parlementaire.* 2e éd. Paris: Montchrestien, 1996. P. 87-92
328.4405 A963

Historique; commissions spéciales; commissions permanentes: organisation, fonctionnement, publicité.

94. **Les commissions à l'Assemblée nationale.** Paris: Économica, 1990. 132 p.
328.44 C752

"En fonction des compétences des assemblées, il y a lieu d'opérer une distinction entre les commissions législatives et les commissions non législatives. Il convient d'étudier successivement ces différentes commissions, en examinant, pour chacune d'elles, sa compétence et son mode de saisine, la désignation de ses membres et de ses organes, et l'exercice de ses fonctions."

95. Kimmel, Adolf. **L'Assemblée nationale sous la Cinquième République.** Paris: Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences politiques, 1991. 394 p.
328.44072 K49

Le rôle des commissions dans la procédure législative: p. 91-99; les commissions permanentes et les commissions d'enquête et de contrôle: p. 239-258.

96. Sermet, Laurent. **La réforme du règlement de l'Assemblée nationale adoptée le 26 janvier 1994.** *Revue française de droit constitutionnel.* No 20 (1994). P. 713-747
Le renforcement du rôle des commissions: pp. 728-735.

Traite de la revalorisation de la participation aux commissions et de la revalorisation du travail en commission.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE

97. Ahmed, Nizam. **L'évolution du système de comités permanents à la Chambre des communes britannique.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 20, no 4 (hiver 1997-1998). P. 28-34

"Les comités de la Chambre des communes britannique sont antérieurs à d'autres techniques parlementaires importantes, comme les questions et les débats sur l'ajournement, qui sont utilisées principalement pour exiger du gouvernement qu'il rende compte de ses actes. Les comités permanents bénéficient habituellement d'un statut «privilégié» et sont traités avec égards. L'idée d'avoir des comités permanents «ministériels» (CPM), c'est-à-dire s'occupant spécialement d'un ministère, pour maintenir le gouvernement sur ses gardes est pourtant d'origine récente. Les réformes des comités décrites ci-dessous ont marqué le début d'une nouvelle tendance dans les relations entre le Parlement et l'exécutif en Grande-Bretagne. Le présent document examine le fonctionnement des comités permanents ministériels à la Chambre des communes britannique. L'objectif est de déterminer dans quelle mesure ils ont rendu le gouvernement plus responsable et renforcé les Communes face à l'exécutif."

98. Cremin, Matthew. **The setting-up of the departmental select committees after the 1992 election.** *Parliamentary Affairs.* Vol. 46, no 3 (July 1993). P. 309-318

"The process of re-establishing the departmental select committees after the 1992 British general elections showed once again weakness in the system by which these committees are set up and have their members selected. Comparative literature tends to suggest that the more powerful legislative committee systems tend to develop where parties are less influential in the work of assemblies and where their control over committees, the nomination of membership and chairs and so on, is less complete. Within the context of the British system, the fact that the setting up of the committees produced considerable controversy, gaining the attention of whips and backbenchers alike, might suggest that they are not completely unimportant. Nevertheless, improvements are needed if the credibility of these committees is not to be undermined."

99. Evans, Paul. **Handbook of House of Commons procedure.** London: Vacher Dod, 1997. 211 p.

    328.4105 E92

    The committee system of the House: p. 13-16; Standing Committee chairmen, select committee chairmen, the Liaison Committee: p. 23-26; Select committees: p. 175-183.

100. Giddings, Philip. **Select committees and parliamentary scrutiny: plus ça change.** *Parliamentary Affairs.* Vol. 47, no 4 (October 1994). P. 669-686

    "Select committees perform an important function of scrutiny but they do not have real power over the things that matter to governments - the passage of legislation, the voting of taxation and expenditure, the continuation of ministers in office. The growth of select committee activity over the last three decades has not significantly altered the relationship between government and Parliament. The main focus of parliamentary activity in the 1990s as in the 1940s remains the struggle between Government and Opposition, reflecting and shaping their competition for the support of public opinion and those who influence it."

101. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Liaison Committee. **Shifting the balance: select committees and the executive.** London: The Committee, 2000. 25 p.
    http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmliaisn.htm

    "It is now twenty years since the setting up of the departmental select committees. Their establishment was a major step in making the Executive accountable to Parliament, and so to the citizen and the taxpayer. Over those two decades, the committees have done a great deal of valuable work; but their full potential has still to be realised. In this report we have set out a programme of reform and modernisation which will do just that. There are some who see the House of Commons as a toothless adjunct of an all-powerful Executive. We aim to disprove this."

102. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Liaison Committee. **The Work of Select Committees.** London: The Committee, 1997. 24 p.

http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmliaisn.htm

"What we have sought to do in this Report is to draw attention to some of the major issues which now need to be considered and to show how these are perceived by those who actually work the system rather than by those who comment on it from outside. At the same time this Report is addressed to the House itself and particularly to those who will be responsible in the next Parliament for the establishment and operation of the select committee system."

103. Grande-Bretagne. House of Commons. Select Committee on Procedure. **The working of the select committee system.** London: HMSO, 1990. 4 vols.
328.41072 G751p 1989-90 O19

Historical analysis; how the departmentally-related select committees have operated; finances, expenditure and staffing of select committees; the relationship between departmentally-related select committees and other bodies; the roles of the National Audit Office and the Public Accounts Committee; conclusions and recommendations; other select committees; the overall effectiveness of the departmentally-related select committees.

104. Hawes, Derek. **Power on the back benches? The growth of select committee influence.** Bristol: SAUS, 1993. 242 p.
351.410225 H391

"Are back-bench MPs snatching back power and influence through the select committee system? Just how effective are departmentally linked committees in influencing policy change? This study looks in depth at the committee system and offers a wide-ranging account of its development and its relationship to other aspects of the policy process. Detailed case studies based on major Environment Committee reports produce an in-depth analysis of inputs and outputs, leading to both quantitative and qualitative evaluation of outcomes."

105. Holland, Elizabeth. **"Reporting Select Committees: the shorthand writer to the Houses".** *Workings of Westminster.* Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1991. P. 55-63

328.41 W926

"The primary duty of the shorthand writer to the Houses of Parliament is the provision of the record of oral evidence given to all Select Committees in both Houses of Parliament, including those set up to consider opposed Private Bills."

106. Jogerst, Michael Alan. **Reform in the House of Commons: the select committee system.** Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1993. 242 p.
328.4107658 J64

"The following chapters are organized under two broad sections. Section one, comprised of chapters 2 through 5, examines the dynamics of party government and the associated constraints imposed on the development of parliamentary select committees. Section two, comprised of chapters 6 through 9, hihglights the development of the current committee system and presents the results of my survey research."

107. Jogerst, Michael Alan. **Select committee reforms in the British House of Commons: rethinking the role of backbench MPs.** Ann Arbor, Mi.: U.M.I., 1990. 362 p.
328.41073 J64

"I suggest, then, that select committees can indeed be viewed as alternative "career structures", allowing Members to specialize and therefore removing them, to a degree, form the dictates of party leaders. Second, as several MPs have commented in debate and testimony, committee posts grant backbenchers more active and rewarding participation in the governing process than would be possible through years of service as mere loyal party men and women. Third, committee service can also guarantee parliamentary careers to those persons for whom the call to executive office will never come. Finally, whereas backbenchers achieve a degree of freedom in policy formulation in Opposition, but not when in power, the creation of departmental select committees could provide the structural prerequisites necessary to maintain a sense of continuity in backbench influence over the Executive, whether it be a Labour or a Conservative Government."

108. Judge, David. **The «effectiveness» of the post-1979 select committee system: the verdict of the 1990 procedure committee.** *Political Quarterly.* Vol. 63, no 1 (January-March 1992). P. 91-100

"The Report of the Select Committee on Procedure of the British House of Commons, entitled Workings of the Select Committee System, was published in 1990. There was almost unanimous agreement amongst witnesses appearing before the committee that the select committees had achieved more systematic, comprehensive and rigourous scrutiny than was the case either with the pre-1979 select committees or with present activity on the floor of the House. The criteria for the assessment of the effectiveness of select committees is examined. The conclusion is reached that the 1990 report emphasizes inappropriate measures of effectiveness, it misconstrues the arguments of its predecessor in 1978, and in so doing appears to have learnt little from the defects of the select committee system over the last decade."

109. Laugharne, Peter J. **The evolution of specialist advice to select committees of the House of Commons in the twentieth Century.** *Parliamentary History.* Vol. 18, no 2 (1999). P. 169-187

"Select committees are important parliamentary organs for legislative decision making and the scrutiny of executive action. The receipt of specialist advice from external experts is now a common and arguably an integral aspect of the operation of many select committees of the house of commons. This article briefly examines the nature of committee advice up to the end of the nineteenth century and then provides a detailed exposition of the progressive changes that have occurred in the provision of specialist advice to select committees during the twentieth century."

110. Natzler, David ; Silk, Paul. **"Departmental select committees and the Next Steps programme".** *Parliamentary accountability: a study of Parliament and executive agencies.* Houndsmills: Macmillan Press, 1995. P. 71-94
351.41023 P252

"Some suggest that the existing departmentally-related select committees should simply add scrutiny of agencies to their existing tasks: others that some new committee should be set up. It is the purpose of this chapter to give an objective summary of the work which departmentally-related select committees have already done with respect to Next Steps agencies, to set out in detail each committee's work: and to make an assessment of the factors which may have influenced committees and which will do so in future."

111. Pond, Christopher Charles ; Walker, Aileen. **Standing committees.** London: Public Information Office, House of Commons, 1998. 8 p.
328.4107205 F142 043

"Standing Committees, as they now exist in the House of Commons, consider principally Public Bills, which are sent to one of them for their committee stage - that is the detailed examination of the Bill, clause by clause. They may also consider matters, Statutory Instruments and European Community Documents, remitted to them by the House."

112. **Reinventing Parliament: making the Commons more effective.** London: Charter 88, 1996? 20 p.
B 1996 113

Part one: does the Commons work? Part two: practical reforms to make the Commons more effective.

113. **Select committees.** London: House of Commons, Library Research Division, Home Affairs Section, 1992. 60 p.
328.4107657 S464

History and development of the idea; the present system; information gathering: the operation of the Committees; evaluation.

114. Silk, Paul. **"Select committees and information".** *Workings of Westminster.* Aldershot: Dartmouth, 1991. P. 41-54
328.41 W926

"So long as Committees take care to inform themselves properly before their inquiries begin, gather adequate and balanced information from their witnesses during the course of an inquiry, and draw reasonable conclusions, they will be making the conduct of public affairs in the United Kingdom better informed. Thid should guarantee their value in that amorphous concept, the British Constitution."

115. Silk, Paul ; Walters, Rhodri. **"Select committees".** *How Parliament works.* 4th ed. London: Longman, 1998. P. 208-227
328.4107 S583

Select committees other than the departmental committees; departmental select committees: how they work, what purpose do they serve? House of Lords select committees; joint select committees.

116. Wheatman, Ruth ; Walker, Aileen ; Keeley, John. **The post-1979 departmental select committee structure. Rev. ed.** London: Public Information Office, House of Commons, 1998. 8 p.

328.4107205 F142 006

"The present system of departmental Select Committees dates back to 1979, when, on 25 June, the House of Commons approved a package of reforms amounting to the establishment of a system of new departmental Committees to replace the rather ad hoc system which had been developing piecemeal since the 1960s. The reform left untouched many of the then existing non-departmental Committees including those which dealt with the domestic running of the House and Members' activities, those devoted to scrutiny of Statutory Instruments, European Communities legislation and Consolidation measures, together with the important Public Accounts Committee. This Factsheet does not attempt to deal with the Committee system in its entirety: it is designed to provide an outline guide to the structure as revised in 1979 and existing since then."

QUÉBEC

117. Boivin, Yvon. **Les commissions parlementaires et l'imputabilité.** Ste-Foy: Université Laval, 1997. 126 p.
328.7140765 B685

"Ainsi la première section fournit de l'information générale sur les commissions parlementaires en termes d'historique, de dénomination, de composition, de compétences, d'organisation, de fonctionnement et d'activités. La deuxième section traite plus particulièrement du processus d'imputabilité en commission parlementaire. La dernière section présente un cas concret d'imputabilité au sein d'un organisme public."

118. **Les Cabinets politiques et les consultations générales en commission parlementaire.** Québec: Secrétariat des commissions, 1991. 35 p.
A11 A8 C32

"Ce document s'adresse aux membres des cabinets politiques qui participent à l'organisation d'une consultation générale lors d'une commission parlementaire. Il vise à préciser le déroulement de ce type de consultation et le rôle des principaux intervenants dans ce processus."

119. **Les commissions parlementaires au Québec et en Ontario.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 19, no 2 (été 1996). P. 20-26
Partie II: Les ressources et les fonctions exercées.

"La première partie du présent article, parue dans le numéro du printemps, offrait une étude comparative des commissions parlementaires au Québec et en Ontario, effectuée à partir des informations disponibles pour l'année 1993-1994. Elle s'inspirait du document intitulé **La réforme parlementaire, dix ans après**. La deuxième partie, dont les informations sont issues de la même source, traite des fonctions et des ressources des commissions parlementaires des deux assemblées législatives."

120. **Les commissions parlementaires au Québec et en Ontario.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 19, no 1 (printemps 1996). P. 25-31
Partie I: Structure et organisation.

"L'année 1994 a marqué le 10e anniversaire du nouveau règlement adopté par l'Assemblée nationale du Québec. Afin de déterminer si les objectifs qui avaient été établis à l'origine ont été atteints et pour voir s'ils sont toujours adaptés aux besoins des députés, une analyse de l'incidence de cette réforme a été entreprise. Le document intitulé «La réforme parlementaire, dix ans après» présente notamment une analyse comparative des commissions parlementaires au Québec et en Ontario, effectuée à partir des informations disponibles pour l'année 1993-1994. Tout comme le reste du rapport, cette étude fournit un outil de travail aux députés québécois désireux d'analyser la réforme et de redéfinir leurs besoins."

121. Giguère, Lucie. **La réforme des commissions au Québec.** *Revue parlementaire canadienne.* Vol. 21, no 2 (été 1998). P. 23-27

"La réforme parlementaire présentement en cours à l'Assemblée nationale a été amorcée en octobre 1996 avec le dépôt par le Président, Jean-Pierre Charbonneau, d'un texte explicatif de cette réforme accompagné d'une première série de propositions. Ainsi, des modifications provisoires - en vigueur jusqu'au 11 mars 1998 - ont été adoptées en 1997 relativement à l'horaire et à l'organisation des commissions. Des propositions ont été déposées le 17 décembre dernier relativement à la présence des témoins en commissions. Cet article aborde l'organisation et le fonctionnement des commissions au moment où la réforme de 1984 a été initiée. Par la suite, il traite de la réforme de 1984 qui a débouché sur les dispositions actuelles du Règlement, et du bilan qui en a été fait par un Groupe de travail de l'Assemblée nationale."

122. Grenier, Jacques-André. **L'autonomie des commissions parlementaires à Québec.** Québec: Laboratoire d'études politiques et administratives, Université Laval, 1993. 159 p.

328.7140765 G826

"Ce mémoire a pour but d'analyser le degré d'autonomie des commissions permanentes de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec. Je me suis demandé si les commissions ont eu la capacité de conduire leurs propres affaires indépendamment du gouvernement québécois, entre 1984 (date de la dernière réforme parlementaire) et 1991. À cet effet, j'ai posé comme hypothèse que l'utilisation par les commissions de leur "marge d'autonomie" représentait "peu de chose", en raison de différents facteurs liés à l'existence de la responsabilité ministérielle, à une discipline de parti très forte et à la présence d'un exécutif prédominant. Le mémoire a permis de confirmer globalement cette hypothèse."

123. Grenier, Jacques-André. **L'autonomie des commissions permanentes de l'Assemblée nationale et la discipline de parti de 1984 à 1991.** *Revue québécoise de science politique.* No 26 (automne 1994). P. 35-73

"Dès le début des années soixante s'est posée la question de la revalorisation du rôle du député québécois. Les commissions parlementaires ont été considérées, dès cette époque, comme un bon moyen pour augmenter l'influence du député et favoriser l'autonomie du pouvoir législatif face au pouvoir exécutif. Cet article veut précisément cerner le degré d'autonomie reconnu aux commissions permanentes depuis la dernière grande réforme parlementaire à l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, en 1984. Après avoir examiné trois types d'autonomie, on est amené à conclure qu'une faible partie du travail des commissions est assumée d'une manière autonome, soit essentiellement le travail réalisé dans le cadre des «mandats d'initiative» et des mandats de surveillance des organismes publics."

124. Guay, Gisèle ; Major, Alain. **Projet de règles de fonctionnement concernant la présence des témoins en commission parlementaire.** Québec: Assemblée nationale, 1993. 148 p.

A11 A8 G82

"Le présent rapport constitue une synthèse des principales recommandations contenues dans les rapports antérieurs. Il contient des propositions de modifications aux textes législatifs et réglementaires ainsi qu'un ensemble de règles de fonctionnement visant à définir les droits et les obligations des témoins comparaissant en commission parlementaire et à établir des modalités d'exercice. Le cadre proposé vise en outre à assurer l'équité et l'impartialité des procédures lorsque les commissions utilisent leur pouvoir de contrainte à l'égard d'un témoin ou entreprennent une enquête afin d'examiner la conduite d'un député ou d'une personne autre qu'un député."

125. Major, Alain. **La vérification des engagements financiers du gouvernement par les Commissions parlementaires de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec: étude diagnostique d'une fonction de surveillance parlementaire.** Ste-Foy: École nationale d'administration publique, 1993. 349 p.
328.7140765 M234

"En partant de l'historique de la création de la Commission des engagements financiers en 1969 et en suivant l'évolution du cadre de fonctionnement des commissions à la lumière des rapports de force successifs entre l'Assemblée nationale et le gouvernement, l'étude cherche à préciser la finalité de cette fonction et à évaluer sa contribution à l'atteinte des objectifs du contrôle parlementaire, qui est un volet central de la mission de l'Assemblée nationale."

126. Mathieu, Grégoire. **La Commission de l'aménagement et des équipements.** *Municipalité.* (novembre 1992). P. 19-20

"Souvent les élus municipaux et les personnes intéressées aux affaires municipales s'interrogent sur la manière de participer aux travaux de la commissions parlementaire qui étudie ces questions: la Commission de l'aménagement et des équipements. Pour leur part, ceux qui sont invités à participer aux travaux de la Commission veulent savoir comment s'y préparer adéquatement et comment se déroulera la séance de la commission à laquelle ils sont convoqués."

127. Québec. Assemblée nationale. Comité d'évaluation de la réforme parlementaire. **La réforme parlementaire 10 ans après: les impacts de la réforme de 1984 sur les commissions parlementaires.** Québec: Secrétariat des commissions, 1995. 195 p.

A11 A8 A29 E83

"Ce rapport fait le bilan des progrès accomplis dans l'atteinte des objectifs fixés en 1984, identifie les forces et les faiblesses démontrées par les commissions dans la mise en oeuvre de la réforme et suggère des correctifs afin d'en accroître l'efficacité."

128. Québec. Assemblée nationale. Secrétariat des commissions. **Organisation et fonctionnement des commissions parlementaires.** Québec: Le Secrétariat, 1993. 43 p.
A11 A8 O74

L'organisation du système des commissions; l'organisation des commissions proprement dite; le fonctionnement des commissions; le secrétariat des commissions.

LISTE DES TITRES PARUS

DANS LA SÉRIE "BIBLIOGRAPHIES"

No 1 Privatisation/Gilberte Boilard (octobre 1986) - 50 p. **[Épuisé]**

No 2 Déréglementation/Vy-Khanh Nguyen (décembre 1986) - 121 p. **[Épuisé]**

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No 7 Politique industrielle/Joëlle Desjardins (mai 1987) - 28 p.

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No 61 Ombudsman 1990-1997/Joëlle Desjardins (juillet 1997) - 25 p. [Mise à jour du no 34]

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No 64 Discipline de parti 1988-1998/Gilberte Boilard (novembre 1998) - 20 p. [Mise à jour du no 15]

No 65 Le Whip 1988-1998/Joëlle Desjardins (novembre 1998) - 9 p. [Mise à jour du no 14]

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